

3. Notes on some Aberrations in Oriental Lepidoptera, and on a new Form of *Euschema* from Sumatra. By Lt.-Col. J. MALCOLM FAWCETT \*.

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(Plate LXXXII. †)

During a fairly extensive experience in collecting Rhopalocera I have not come across a more remarkable example of aberration, or "sport," as such are sometimes called, than the two here described. The cause of these freaks of nature is somewhat obscure; I have even been told that a voyage across the ocean, when in the pupal stage, has been supposed to have contributed in some (unexplained) way to its appearance amongst specimens sent from America to this country; however this may be, it can have nothing to do with the specimens under notice here, as they were taken at Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, in the perfect state.

The general tendency of the exceptional modifications in their coloration is decidedly towards melanism, which might, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the heavy rainfall during the monsoons in the Bay of Bengal; and yet, in a very large series of each of the two species which I possess, nothing out of the common typical form has turned up, excepting these two examples. The almost indiscriminate conglomeration of the small distinctive spots of the two species into large and comparatively shapeless fuscous streaks and blotches, is such a striking feature in these two specimens that it appears to me to be worth being placed on record.

The descriptions are appended; a reference to a figure of the typical form is given in each instance.

EUTHALIA CIBARITIS. (Plate LXXXII. fig. 5.)

Hewitson (*Adolias*), A. M. N. H. (4) xiv. 1874, p. 358.

De Nicéville (*Tanaëcia*), Butt. of Ind. ii. 1886, p. 223, pl. xix. fig. 77, ♂.

*Description.*—This aberration differs from the typical form on the upper side in the prominent white band being present only on the *fore wing*, much reduced in breadth, pinkish white and infuscated with black atoms. Inside the band the discal black spots are lengthened into black streaks in every interspace. The four black lines in the discoidal cell become two black renal spots. *Hind wing*: the black lines in the cell are reduced to renal spots, as in fore wing; no white discal fascia, and the rows of discal black spots lengthened into black streaks in the interspaces.

\* Communicated by Dr. P. CHALMERS MITCHELL, F.R.S.

† For explanation of the Plate see p. 883.



West, Newman chromo.



*Under side.* Two black spots in discoidal cells as above; a prominent white spot between the discoidal nervules, and two indistinct and much sullied white spots in the first and second interspaces. The remaining spots of both wings are enlarged into long black streaks between the nervules.

This most extraordinary aberration is a male specimen and was taken at Port Blair.

CETHOSIA NICOBARICA. (Plate LXXXII. fig. 4.)

Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xii. 1862, p. 484.

Bingham. Faun. Brit. Ind., Butterflies, vol. i. pl. vii. fig. 53, 1905, ♂.

*Description.*—This aberration differs from the typical form as follows:—

*Upper side.*—*Fore wing.* The three white elongate lunules which are so prominent a feature in *C. nicobarica* are reduced to three obscure white streaks, the white spot below them much sullied with black atoms and reduced in size; the discal row of white spots outside the afore-mentioned lunules is wanting, and the marginal series of fine white lunules is obsolescent.

The spaces between the black lines in the cell are much infuscated, and there are two large black spots in the first and second median interspaces.

*Hind wing* as in typical form, but the subcostal black spots are enlarged, the discal black spots are almost obsolescent, and the submarginal black spots and lunules are almost obsolete.

*Under side.* Cell of fore wing much infuscated between the lines; no pale discal fascia beyond the cell; the series of lanceolate spots in *C. nicobarica* replaced by a series of small white streaks much sullied with black atoms.

*Hind wing* with the black markings of the two inner bands somewhat enlarged, and without the adjoining white bands; the submarginal series of black spots in a white band obsolete, and its place only indicated by a row of very indistinct and obsolescent yellow lunules.

The specimen is a male taken at Port Blair.

ABERRATIONS OF *PAPILIO CLYTIA*, RACE *PANOPE*.

(Plate LXXXII. figs. 1, 2, & 3.)

Bingham, Faun. Brit. Ind., Butterflies, vol. ii. p. 75 (1907).

*Papilio clytia* Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. p. 479 (1758).

*Papilio panope* Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. p. 479 (1758).

*Papilio papone* Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 94, pl. iii. fig. 2.

*Papilio onpape* Moore, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 840.

Three aberrations of *Papilio panope* from the hills east of Tounghoo, Burma, in the writer's collection, are given here:—

No. I. aberration (fig. 1) has the usual buff-coloured spots and